

CDC's HIV Prevention Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan is CDC's approach to the challenges of the third decade. It is a blueprint for actions to reduce HIV and AIDS in the United States and around the world.

Published in January 2001, CDC's HIV Prevention Strategic Plan is the result of 2 years of consulting. Although it is a CDC plan, its success depends on collaboration with many organizations and agencies, each of which is essential to achieving the plan's goals, objectives, and strategies.

Overarching Goal

Decrease new HIV infections in the United States by half (from 40,000 to 20,000 new infections per year), focusing particularly on eliminating racial and ethnic disparities.

Four national goals have been set to accomplish this.

- ▲ Decrease by at least 50% the number of persons at high risk of acquiring or transmitting HIV infection by delivering targeted, sustained, and evidence-based HIV prevention **interventions**. The top 5 priority populations are
 - HIV-infected people
 - MSM
 - Adolescents
 - IDUS
 - Sexually active women and heterosexual men who are at risk for HIV
- ▲ Through **voluntary counseling and testing**, increase from the current estimated 75% to 95% the proportion of HIV-infected persons who know they are infected.
- ▲ Increase from the current estimated 50% to 80% the proportion of HIV-infected persons who are **linked** to appropriate prevention, care, and treatment services.
- ▲ Strengthen the **capacity** nationwide to monitor the epidemic, develop and implement effective HIV prevention interventions, and evaluate prevention programs.

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What Are CDC's Plans?

CDC's commitment to fighting the HIV/AIDS epidemic extends beyond the United States as shown by the Strategic Plan's international goal.

International Goal

To assist in reducing HIV transmission and improving HIV/AIDS care and support in partnership with resource-constrained countries.

